

# INFANTRY NEWS



THE CMF 11 SQT DATE is now 1 April 1989. A news item in INFANTRY's July-August 1988 issue (page 7) said the date had been moved to June 1989, but this was incorrect.

THE 1988 SKILL Qualification Test (SQT) scores for Career Management Field (CMF) 11 indicate that this was a demanding evaluation.

TRADOC Regulation 351-2 and Change 1 to it prescribe the format and content of the SQT and its associated study notice: The test must be of significant length; it must be performance oriented; it must contain more plausible distractors (wrong answers); and the tasks to be tested must be randomly selected.

The 1988 Soldier's Manuals, which have been distributed to the field, differ from previous Soldier's Manuals the Infantry School has published. Now, there is a single CMF 11 basic task manual (STP 7-11 BCHM 14-SM-TG) for all 11B infantry soldiers at all skill levels, plus three MOS-specific manuals--11C, 11H, and 11M--that contain only the mission or equipment tasks for each of the three MOSs. The 11C, 11H, and 11M manuals do not contain the basic tasks.

This means that an 11B soldier would need only the 11B manual to prepare for the SQT, while an 11C soldier would need two manuals--the 11B manual for his basic tasks and the 11C manual for his MOS-specific tasks.

Before the 1989 SQT is made final, samples of it will be tested in the field. Information from this sampling will be used to establish the task training standards and the minimum passing score for the test.

The SQT notice is sent out at least 60 days before the beginning of the test window. Upon receipt of the notice, soldiers should begin to prepare to take

the test. The notice will reflect by title and number the tasks that will be subject to testing. In accordance with the TRADOC regulation mentioned above, the list of tasks will contain 50 percent more tasks than will actually be tested.

By concentrating on the Soldier's Manual tasks that are listed in the notice, infantry soldiers will be well prepared to take the test.

THE RESERVE COMPONENT Force Integration office, a new office in the Directorate of Training and Doctrine, U.S. Army Infantry School, has the sole mission of integrating Reserve Component (RC) concerns into infantry training and doctrine. It serves as the single source point of contact for all RC units on matters concerning RC training and doctrine.

Questions or concerns regarding problems for RC infantry units should be directed to MAJ William S. Godwin, AUTOVON 835-7625 or commercial (404) 545-7625. The mailing address is Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-I-V-RCFI, Fort Benning, GA 31905.

THE NATIONAL INFANTRY Museum has provided the following notes:

Work has begun on reorganizing and reworking the Museum's displays, and the first phase should be completed by the end of the year. This phase includes an exhibit showing the U.S. Infantryman in Colonial America and the Revolutionary War.

The exhibit will include some artifacts not shown previously. Among them is a linen shirt that was part of the "uniform" of Private Stephen Robbins of Lexington, Massachusetts, a member of Captain

Adams' company of militia when it was called to duty with the 1st Middlesex County Regiment. Only 18 years of age at the time, he served on the Roxbury Line in the Battle of Dorchester Heights on 4 March 1776, and with Colonel Willard's regiment at Ticonderoga.

Other pieces in the exhibit include uniforms, weapons, and accoutrements of the period. The printed narrative interpretation for the exhibit is attractively done, using the silk screen process on large panels.

The Museum arranged a special display in honor of Major General Kenneth C. Leuer, Post Commander and Chief of Infantry, on the occasion of his retirement on 31 August 1988 after more than 32 years of service. Major General Leuer will be remembered for his emphasis on training and his advancement of the One Infantry concept.

Another special exhibit shown at Infantry Hall recently was one in recognition of POW/MIA Week. A film was part of the display, which was intended to portray some of the horrors endured by a large number of our armed forces in every war in which this country has fought.

A permanent display was designed by Museum personnel for the J. Lawton Collins Training Center, which was recently dedicated at Fort Benning. Artifacts for the exhibit relating to General Collins' distinguished military career were generously provided by the Collins family. They include medals and decorations and a handsome oil painting.

General Collins was at Fort Benning from 1925 until 1931, first as a student at the Infantry School and then as an instructor in weapons and tactics.

The Collins Training Center was built to house the 29th Infantry Regiment headquarters as well as all resi-

dent instruction on the Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle for the U.S. Army Infantry School. It is a \$10.7 million, 92,000 square foot facility. About 4,000 soldiers are expected to train in it each year.

The National Infantry Museum Society, formed at Fort Benning a number of years ago to assist the Museum with financial and volunteer support, is open to anyone who is interested in joining. The cost is \$2.00 for a one-year membership or \$10.00 for a lifetime membership.

Additional information about the Museum and the Society is available from the Director, National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5273; AUTOVON 835-2958 or commercial (404) 545-2958.

AN ADD-ON BUMPER to augment the basic short bumper of the HMMWV (high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle) has been designed at Fort Stewart, Georgia. The bumper provides added resistance against unyielding obstacles (such as the pine trees at Fort Stewart) that a HMMWV driver might encounter.



Before and After

Called the Victory bumper (for the 24th Infantry "Victory" Division, which it will serve), it can easily be installed by the units receiving the HMMWV. The bumper kit includes the materials, along with easy-to-follow instructions, necessary to install the bumper between the original bumper and the vehicle.

Made of six-inch channel iron, the seven-foot piece is reasonably inexpensive to manufacture. Each vehicle can be outfitted for less than \$70.

An extra feature that comes with the

bumper kit is a set of marker staffs that attach to the ends of the extended bumper to help the HMMWV's driver judge distances. At 86 inches across the body, the HMMWV is 10 inches wider than the Army jeep it is intended to replace.

A SINGLE FUEL for the Army and the other services is a step nearer. A recently published DOD directive states that the primary fuel for land-based air and ground forces in overseas theaters will be JP-8.

JP-8 is a kerosene-type aviation turbine fuel that can be used in both aircraft and diesel-engine-driven ground equipment. It can therefore be used in place of both JP-4, a naphtha-based aviation turbine fuel, and DF-2, a diesel fuel used in tactical vehicles and support equipment. This reduces the number of fuels on the battlefield from three to two.

To further reduce the number of battlefield fuels from two to one, the directive dictates that no new equipment designed to use gasoline-type fuels should be acquired, except for equipment that is not intended for deployment or use outside the United States. And through force modernization, the Army is replacing gasoline-engine-driven equipment with diesel equipment.

Converting to JP-8 will improve tactical flexibility by allowing combat commanders to refuel both aircraft and ground vehicles from the same refueler, should the need arise.

JP-8 is safer to handle than JP-4 and cleaner burning than DF-2. The use of JP-8 will also further NATO interoperability, because all NATO nations have agreed to convert from JP-4 to JP-8 for land-based aircraft.

THE U.S. ARMY INFANTRY Board has submitted the following item:

**90mm Recoilless Rifle, M67A1.** The M67 90mm recoilless rifle is the primary antiarmor weapon of the 75th Ranger Regiment. Because of its length, the M67 must be dropped as a

door bundle during airborne operations. This separates the weapon from its gunner and creates what could be a critical delay in its employment.

In an effort to correct this problem, the overall length of the M67 has been reduced by 10 inches, and the modified weapon has been designated the M67A1.

Additionally, the parachutist's adjustable individual weapon case, M1950, has been modified to accommodate the M67A1, and the U.S. Army Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center (NRDEC) has developed rigging procedures to permit a gunner to jump with his weapon attached.

On 18-19 July 1988, the Infantry Board conducted a test to confirm the effectiveness of the proposed rigging procedures when used by an individual parachutist to jump with the M67A1 recoilless rifle. A total of 45 jumps



were made from U.S. Air Force aircraft by 24 parachutists from the Infantry Board, the 75th Ranger Regiment, and the Infantry School.

The jumpers carried typical combat

equipment, prescribed by the 75th Ranger Regiment, including the M67A1, during both day and night jumps. The functioning of the weapons was checked before and after each jump. Human factors and safety data were collected throughout the test.

Additional modifications to the M1950 weapon case may be required, and the Infantry School has proposed that NRDEC reconsider the existing procedures and modifications.

**TARGET SEEKERS** for the Fog-M (fiber-optic-guided missile) have been tested at Redstone Arsenal. The seekers were mounted to the belly of a C-131 aircraft that flew at the approximate altitude (250 meters) and speed (200 knots) of the Fog-M while the seekers looked for targets on the ground.

The test evaluated the relative effectiveness of combat versions of the missile fitted with television seekers (which have been used in all Fog-M tests to date) and with infrared seekers. Two seekers of each type were mounted underneath and toward the front of the aircraft. They were evaluated for their ability to find various targets such as tanks, armored vehicles, and stationary and hovering helicopters under simulated battlefield conditions that included smoke screens. Present plans are to field the system with a mix of both types of seekers.

A Fog-M firing unit participated in the test. By way of a radio link to the aircraft, a soldier manning it from a mountain-top vantage point could see the same images as the seekers.

Fog-M is a non-line-of-sight candidate weapon for the Forward Area Air Defense System, but it also has anti-tank capabilities.

In flight, the Fog-M pays out a glass fiber that transmits instant, jam-proof pictures to a ground station where a gunner, seeing exactly what the seeker sees from the air, simply locks onto the target with a hand controller and presses a button that makes the missile fly automatically to the aim point.

With Fog-M a soldier can fight without exposing himself to hostile fire; for example, he can fire the missile over a hill to find and kill a hidden tank or a hovering helicopter.

A NEW PORTABLE SATELLITE communications system allows soldiers to communicate between two points anywhere in the world. It includes a manpack radio set and a vehicular net control system. The vehicular net control station can serve several manpacks simultaneously and can be used as a command post.

Designed for light quick-response units, special operations forces, and soldiers with a long-range reconnaissance mission, the system provides a satellite communications network for units down to company, squad, and detachment level.

Soldiers can carry the system, enjoy increased range, and use certain high-speed transmission features that will protect them from enemy radio direction-finding efforts.

The battery-operated radio has an attachable keyboard to send data by "burst" transmission or voice communication. The system is protected against eavesdropping or jamming and is capable of ground-to-air communications.

THE ARMY IS CONTINUING its efforts to provide its soldiers with the best possible camouflage systems.

In addition to the four-color woodland camouflage battledress uniform worn by soldiers today, equipment such as rucksacks, cold weather clothing, and items that are large enough are also provided in the camouflage print. In addition, there is a separate uniform for desert use, and a white garment and equipment covers for snow camouflage. (The woodland camouflage provides an added advantage by protecting its wearer from detection by near-infrared devices such as the starlight scope.)

A new desert camouflage battledress is under development that has an improved pattern and color scheme.

The objective is to produce one desert pattern and color scheme that is compatible with the most important strategic desert areas in the world.

Camouflage patterns and color schemes are also being developed for urban terrain. The challenge for urban terrain is similar to that of the desert in that the color of terrain types is so varied.

One of the Army's latest camouflage developments—the individual camouflage cover, which protects against detection in woodland, desert, and snow—was recommended for type classification at a recent clothing and equipment board meeting.

Army commanders are also concerned with combining camouflage with other forms of protection. Thus, there is a new technology that facilitates printing the woodland camouflage pattern on Nomex material. Nomex is used for fire protective clothing. Camouflaged Nomex material will be incorporated into future battle dress clothing, cold weather ensembles, and chemical protective suits. Additional work includes combining camouflage with chemical, ballistics, anti-static, and environmental protection.

REVIEW OF ILS (integrated logistics support) for the Bradley was held in August at the Army Logistics Center. The review was prompted by the difficulties of supporting the basic models and the "A1" variants of the M2 and M3 Bradleys now in the field and the programmed introduction of the "A2" models later this year.

The review process is a continuing one, and soldiers who operate or maintain the Bradley are invited to participate. Their observations may be sent to Commander, Army Logistics Center, ATTN: ATCL-MGM, Fort Lee, VA 23801-6000, or they may call AUTOVON 687-3655/4136 or commercial (804) 734-3655. A 24-hour telecopier may also be used—commercial (804) 862-4829.